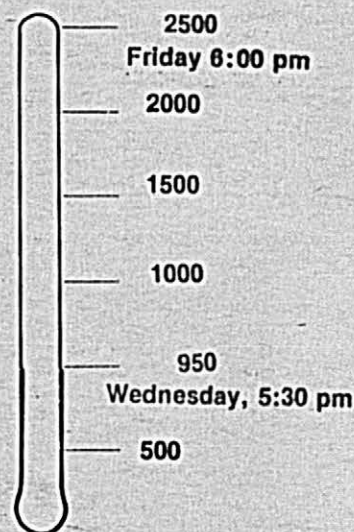


BLOOD DRIVE RESULTS



New pub a distinct possibility says Yearwood

by Norman J. Stark

A new student pub is again a distinct possibility following the disclosure yesterday by Students' Society President Andrew Yearwood that Gertrude's realized over \$1800 in profits over the last two weeks.

Yearwood stated that Gertrude's is being operated under tighter financial control this year, with an accountant preparing a bi-weekly financial report and the alleged corruption of the past being eliminated.

He said that this has resulted in the pub earning as much in the past two weeks as it lost all last year. Yearwood also credited the new pub manager Winston Skeets for much of the improved operation.

Although unwilling to totally commit himself, Yearwood said "given that certain conditions are met a new pub appears feasible" because of the improved financial outlook. He said these conditions include

continued profits, approval by the Board of Governors and the Building Commission and a loan from the Administration.

If the conditions are met within the next month, Yearwood said he expects the new pub to be operational by February.

He pointed that the advantages of the new pub would include a permanent liquor permit, a check-room for coats, two serving stations and an improved atmosphere. The present Gertrude's site will be turned into a games room.

Yearwood admitted that the Executive has not been effective in serving the students to date, but stated that they have turned a corner and will achieve most of their campaign promises by the end of the year.

Yearwood mentioned that there are two new student lounges open to all students on the fourth floor of the Union, and a new cafeteria service is in the wind.

Daily Staff Meeting

There will be a mandatory staff meeting today for all staffers. Be prepared to feast at the free banquet afterwards.

Francophone quotas considered by administration

BY Charlie Clark

The "confidential document" from which *Le Jour* based its claim that McGill plans to initiate quotas for Francophone students was indeed the working paper produced by the McGill Administration, Edward Desrosiers confirmed yesterday.

Desrosiers, Director of McGill's Office of Research for Planning and Development, stated that the document in question was the paper that he wrote last January, and called the *Le Jour* article "quite accurate, except for the headline."

"The headline gives the impression that we've already made the decision," he explained. "It was actually just a working paper for the purpose of generating discussion and I wouldn't have labeled it confidential. It did not have a wide circulation simply because not a whole lot of people could have benefited from the discussion."

Desrosiers had said in Tuesday's *Daily* that he could guarantee that there was nothing in the paper concerning quotas for francophones, while the article in *Le Jour* contained a quote that "firmly established that the proportion of Quebec francophone students in McGill's population should not exceed 20 per cent."

"Nowhere in the report does it say that there should be quotas," he asserted.

Desrosiers said he had met with Vice-Principal (Administration) Leo Yaffe, who had called the *Le Jour* article "nonsense", and the two had established that Yaffe had seen Desrosiers' working paper but simply hadn't recognized it from what *Le Jour* had written. Yaffe had earlier denied any knowledge of such a document.

Desrosiers also acknowledged the quote which characterized the decline in enrollment and the resulting ramifications as "worrisome" to McGill Administrators. "There

are problems in switching from a large university to a smaller one. We have to watch the statistics and a rising number of francophones is a signal to start asking ourselves if we still regard McGill as an English language university."

"The 20 per cent is not a magic number," he continued. "It's just my hypothesis about the number of francophones there will be in a couple of years or so. There's no urgency about examining quotas since we still draw the bulk of our students from the anglophone community."

Desrosiers says he finds quotas objectionable because people are sensitive to them and because "no one intends for McGill to act as assimilator and there is no uniformity within the francophone community on this question."

Noteworthy in the *Le Jour* article was the remark "to allow fewer than 60 per cent anglophones at McGill would put us in a very vulnerable position."

continued to page three

Douglas fights deportation

by Michael Lewis

On December 15, Rosie Douglas must surrender himself to protective custody in Toronto to await deportation to his native Dominican Republic.

Douglas gained prominence for his leadership in a student occupation of the computer centre at Sir George Williams in 1969. The occupation was in response to the administration's refusal to investigate charges of racism against a biology professor.

Out of 97 students tried for the sit-in, only five were imprisoned. Douglas was sentenced to two years in prison for his part in the occupation and was paroled last year after serving 17 months.

The deportation proceedings by the Immigration department began in 1972, just one month before he would have become eligible for domicile in Canada under the terms of the Immigration Act, which requires non-citizens to live in Canada for five years to acquire domicile. No one who has domicile can be deported.

At the beginning of the proceedings the government,

fearing that Douglas might successfully challenge a deportation order, took the unprecedented step of issuing a certificate signed by the Solicitor-General, branding Douglas a "risk to national security" based on "security intelligence reports."

Neither this report nor any

other evidence has been presented to substantiate this charge. Douglas is a self-confessed revolutionary and a Marxist.

When Douglas returns to the Dominican Republic he faces "trial" for a capital offense of belonging to the Black Workers' Alliance, a group prohibited on the island.

March to City Hall

Because...Nothing Has Really Changed.

- low income housing still being demolished
- green spaces continue to diminish
- speculators still free to destroy our housing and heritage

This "Save Montreal" march is in memory of what we have lost and in support of those people in City Hall who are trying to stop demolition and implement humane planning.

THURSDAY—OCTOBER 23—6:30 PM
start at: Milton and Park.

March to Protest Fare Increases

All students are invited to demonstrate against the MUCTC fare increases today. The march will start at 2 pm at Concordia University (Sir George Williams University campus) on the first floor lobby, and will march from the Guy to Berri de Montigny metro stations.

Give Blood Today!

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions - \$3.00 maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word

JOBS

RESIDENTIAL COUNSELLOR substitute required for group home for eight mentally retarded adults. Evenings and week-ends. Call Mrs. Chen 368-0684.

COOK desired to prepare 5 meals per week for approximately 12 persons. Salary negotiable. Call Chris 288-8574.

MISCELLANEOUS

BABYSITTER (working knowledge of French) Tues. & Thurs. afternoon, Wednesday all day. Two children, downtown: 843-4011. \$1.00/hr.

NANNY wanted. Professional family in Outremont seeks responsible person to care for 3 month old baby. Sleep out. 278-7042, or 737-8538.

El-cheapo HOMEMADE LUNCHES, daily from 11-2 pm at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer, 3 course meal—Special 99c.

Anglican Eucharist. Simple contemporary liturgy, every Friday, 1 pm, Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer, 2nd floor. All welcome.

McGill Film Workshop is presently accepting scripts for productions this and next semester. If interested, please bring your scripts typed to Union 464, Film Society mail box in Students Society main office, or come to our meetings Tuesdays, at 7 pm. 392-8934.

Ride available Snowdon/McGill along decarie, arrive McGill 9 am, return 3:30 pm. \$2.00/week for gas. Harry 342-3022.

YOU CAN TEACH! Help Jewish Immigrant children through volunteer tutoring: English, Math, Hebrew, Etc. Call Pam 735-2822 evenings or Robert 845-9171 before 6 pm.

No credit course in phylacteries. Minyan 7:45 A.M., Daily, 1:10 P.M. Mincha at Hillel, 3460 Stanley, 2nd floor. Further info, call Martin 739-1056 after 6.

HAPPY HOUR—4:30 pm, Friday, Oct. 24. Sponsored by McGill Fraternities at Sigma Chi, 3581 University. QTR

Great time for all: ONEG SHABBAT at McGill Hillel on Friday, Oct. 24, at 6:00 pm. Food, song, fun. Bring a friend, meet a friend! Further info 845-2718 or 845-9171.

MOVING? Ex-grad student, trucks available, professionalism guaranteed. Insured. Low rates. Free estimate. Time 481-6385.

A Friendly Bitch is looking for a new home. She's a year old, female, part shepherd, black with grey markings. Interested? Call 288-1618 late evenings.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

ALL ABOARD the -----Express!! Engineers needed to stoke fires. Departs station 7 Mon.—Fri. 9:00am but will take for a ride anytime—travels fast but maybe you can catch the caboose. Fares negotiable on basis of distance travelled. Reservations contact "The Bomb or Scatterbrain."

FOR SALE

DUAL 1229 TURNTABLE, with deluxe base and cover and Stanton 681 EE cartridge. \$200. Call 272-5630 after 6 pm.

For sale '68 GMC SUBURBAN AUTOMATIC rebuilt engine mech., body v. good condition: call 688-9589 or 482-5780 after 6 pm.

DRAMA TICKETS FOR CHEKHOV'S TRILOGY

The Bear A Jubilee
A Marriage Proposal
Performances Oct. 25 - 8 P.M.
Oct. 26, 3 P.M.
Call Stase: 392-3001

ENTERTAINMENT

MFS presents SEDUCTION OF MIMI on Fri., Oct. 24 at 7:00 & 9:00 in L-132. Also this weekend **THE CONVERSATION** on Sat., Oct. 25 at 7:00 & 9:30 in L-132. Both great films, both 75c. INFO 392-8934

Apt. to SUBLET Nov. 1 corner of Milton & University, 3 1/2, \$210 + water tax, sauna & swimming pool. Call 849-3473 or 255-3369 after 5 evenings.

Vanier student looking for chemistry TUTOR. Call Philip at 748-9413.

Responsible babysitter for five year old boy. 3 to 5:30 pm weekdays. Central location. Salary negotiable. 392-5932 or 392-4767. After 5:30, 488-0540.

LOST

Lost area of Molson Stadium & Mount Royal—small BLUE CANVAS PACK containing books, etc. Reward offered. 937-2620.

Lost: one GOLD HARDCOVER FOLDER containing valuable notes in vicinity of Reserve Desk. If found please contact Sheldon Berenbaum 747-4635. Reward offered.

Lost: BLUE GLASSES, square plastic frame, McLennan Library (5th), Neil 285-0033 (434).

In your spare time...

EARN UP TO \$1000 OR MORE

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861-9811

THE HOLOCAUST



A SYMPOSIUM ON THE JEWISH EXPERIENCE IN WORLD WAR II

TODAY
12:00 Noon

Film: "Border Street" by Alexander Ford (Prize Winner, Venice Film Festival, 1948) an authentic recreation of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

2:00 P.M.

Group Discussion: Feelings and responses to encountering the Holocaust

4:00 P.M.

Seminar: Father S. Valliquette
Topic: "A Christian View of the Holocaust"

8:00 P.M.

Lecturer: Professor Irving Greenberg
Topic: "Religious and Ethical Implications of the Holocaust"—followed by discussion groups at 9:45 pm

I. All events take place in Redpath Hall, McGill University (Near McTavish gate entrance)

II. FOR NON-STUDENTS—Each of the 4 evening lectures ONLY will have an admission fee of \$1.50

FOR STUDENTS—Free admission to all Symposium programs

III. Suppers served at HILLEL, 3460 Stanley Mon—Thurs, Oct. 20—23, 6:00—7:00 pm, \$1.75 Students; \$2.50 Non-Students

IV. Graphic exhibit in Redpath Library, Left of Main Entrance

HILLEL
STUDENTS
SOCIETY

HADASSAH-WIZO
ORGANIZATION
OF CANADA



Come & Share
the warmth and tranquility
of sabbath with us

The Candle Lighting Ceremony
ushers in the Sabbath, a day of
togetherness, harmony and joy.

Join us this week

Friday: 5:38 pm

Sabbath: 10:00 am

Mincha: 5:38 pm

All services followed by tasty home-cooked meal in peaceful Sabbath atmosphere!

Singing, dancing, rap sessions!

We ask no admission, only your participation.

Phone in your reservations for free Sabbath supper.

CHABAD HOUSE
3429 Peel St.

CHABAD HOUSE (3429 PEEL) ANNOUNCES LECTURE SERIES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS
2/9/16/23	3/10/17/24	4/18	5/12/19/26	6/13/20/27	7/4/17	1/8/15/22/29
12:00—1:00 Jewish Thought ZALMEN SMUKLER	1:00—2:00 Mysticism DR. E. COHEN (French)	12:00—1:00 The Modern Jewish Woman MRS. FEIGELSTUCH	1:00—1:45 Hebrew MRS. AISENBACH	1:00—1:45 Jewish Ethics PROF. A. TEITEL- BAUM	14/4:09 21/4:02 28/3:58	10:00 A.M. MORNING SERVICE followed by Kiddush
1:00—2:00 Rap Session ZALMEN SMUKLER	3:30 Jewish Cooking the world renowned MRS. NEBENZALL	7:00—8:00 Torah Adapting to our times RABBI M. BERGER	4:00—5:00 Basic Chassidic Thought ZALMEN SMUKLER	7:30—9:00 Chumash & Maimonides MR. Y. TENNEN- HOUSE	followed by delicious home cooked meal	and 12:00 SHABBOS lunch 4:00 MINCHA
		11/25 7:00—8:00 Talmud: Brachot RABBI M. BERGER				afternoon Repast

12:45 Monday thru Thursday Mincha

TAKE NOTE: THERE WILL BE A PARTY SAT. NOV. 1st WITH LIVE MUSIC.

FOR MORE INFO: CALL 842-6616

MCGILL DAILY

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Comment

There will be two demonstrations tonight at Lafontaine Park to protest the recent MUCTC fare boost.

Two demonstrations?

As reported in Tuesday's Daily, the Association National des Etudiants du Quebec (ANEQ) voted Monday night not to join a demonstration to be held at 7 pm tonight at the park. Rather, ANEQ will hold its own fare boost protest at 5 pm at the same location.

The rationale for this is that ANEQ represents a special student interest in the cost of public transportation. More precisely, students are supposed to be opposed to the fare boost (a fair

assumption) and to want a special student fare.

On the other hand, the people at the 7 pm demonstration want the fare returned to the old 35 cent level for everyone, before even discussing special rates.

Even if it didn't seem wrong to have special student rates while less privileged people had to pay the full rate, it seems tactically unsound to push for separate student demands, in separate demonstrations. There is nothing easier to ignore than students on their own, the structures and attitudes of society as a whole.

A demonstration uniting many groups is obviously more effective.

The ANEQ position stems from an

attitude that could be most kindly characterized as naive; namely that students' problems and their solutions exist in some kind of limbo, unaffected by the rest of society, and unable to affect the rest of society.

This just isn't so. From plunking down your two quarters, to being unable to find a job when you graduate, the problems of students find their roots in the structures and attitudes of society as a whole.

ANEQ has been strongly criticised by many students, including McGill's observer, Daniel Boyer. Boyer said he was disappointed in the course that ANEQ has chosen, adding that if he as McGill's representative was entitled to vote, he would have favoured joining the 7 pm

demonstration.

In the debate last year over McGill's potential membership in ANEQ, many people here, including me, were excited by the possibility of an activist, socially responsible student organization in Quebec. We thought ANEQ would be a mechanism through which our interests would be forcefully advocated.

Unless ANEQ begins to act on the basis of awareness of social conditions and assumes a responsibility greater than that of self-interest, it will lose the mandate that established it.

The McGill community should be disappointed and hesitant about future participation in ANEQ.

David Ress

Letters

Executive—1; WCP—0

To the Daily:

The Women's Collective Press has withdrawn its support for the referendum to raise students' fees in the Daily on Tuesday, October 21, 1975. This organisation states its reason for doing so as the "false pretenses" that inflation is the cause of the greater expenditures of the maintenance of the Union and of the administration of the Council, on the part of the executive. They claim that the true reason is mismanagement of funds; probably influenced by Mr. Albins' accusations that Robert Amato gave a contract of \$11,000 to a firm not recognized by the Better Business Bureau and bought carpeting while he wasn't around.

While it is possible that some mismanagement on the part of the executive has occurred and this should be investigated, nevertheless it is quite ignorant or dishonest to not take into account the high inflation rate which has touched all sectors of society and also the deterioration of the building with the years. We have seen prices double the past few years and yet these people righteously say that inflation is not the cause of the growing cost of maintaining the Students' Society.

To withdraw support for the referendum now that their budget has been accepted is a blatant example of opportunism and irresponsibility. The raise in students' fees would in no way help this year's executive. The executive has openly given us the facts and figures and asked the clubs to ensure the future of the Students' Society.

The WCP has shown short-term opportunism and the executive has shown long-term statesmanship.

Sylvain Lapalme

Learned(?) Rebuttal

To the Daily:

George Kopp's comment in Tuesday's Daily provides us with an exemplary metaphysical model of supercilious, ontological argumentation typical of the pretentious, pompous, self-indulgent community of academia. In short, it shifts. The "chicanery" of high falutin' language in order to conceal a paucity of content is hardly cogent. "In the interest of dialogue" I think perhaps that George should desist from writing philosophical meditations in the Daily and return to the philosophy paper I am sure he interrupted in order to compose that negative paradigm of college journalism.

But of course, George, you can always ass-lick the administration and Students' Society by publishing san-

guine, obsequious crap. And don't worry about that linoleum floor. After devoting only one paragraph to calling for "Mr." Amato's resignation, I am sure you will shortly have that softly padded carpet on which to rest your tired ass. Furthermore, you can console yourself with the fact that few people would be persevering enough to wade through those first four paragraphs of muck in order to even see Amato's name.

Leslie Leicht
U2 Arts

At the risk of further obfuscation I hereby submit the preliminary draft of the philosophy paper I was working on when I wrote the editorial: Philosophy started with Plato. The author of Crito and Phaedo. His political thought left people distraught. But no more than Roberto Amato.

—Ed.

around campus

Symposium on Holocaust

The Symposium on the Holocaust, being held this week in Redpath Hall and the Library, strives to give this generation of students, both Jewish and Gentile alike, an encounter with the "expression of a conscious determination" to annihilate the entire Jewish people. This is an encounter with the past which has great relevance for the present.

The Symposium raises the questions of 'why?' and 'how?' the atrocities committed against Jews took place, whether they could happen again, and to whom?

Herbert Weinstein, Executive Director of the Montreal Hillel Student Society, explained that people mistakenly regard the slaughter of the six million Jews as an "aberration" in the history of the twentieth century, when in reality the seeds of violent anti-semitism were sown many years previously—prior to the Holy Roman Empire.

Today is the last day of the Symposium, which will feature a film discussion, and lectures.

Human Awareness

The McGill Counselling Service is currently operating a number of on-going workshops and groups in the general area of expanding Human Awareness. Mini-presentations of activities from five of the Workshops will be featured at the McGill Community Festival. They will be structured from two to two and one half hours, and will provide information while allowing for a large amount of dialogue and practice. The five workshops, offered on Thursday and Friday afternoons are Study Skills, Assertive Training for Women, Beginning Transactional Analysis, SNAG (Mature Students) and Microlab in Human Awareness.

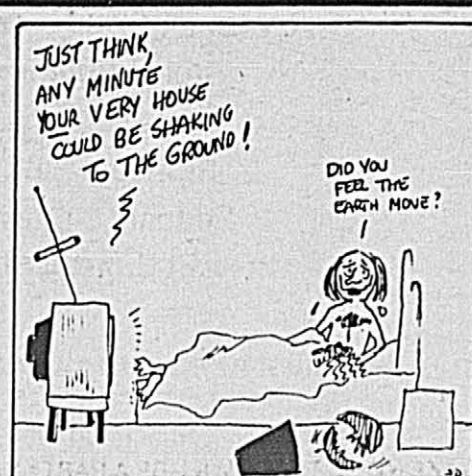
The "Study Skills Workshop" agenda will present information on the development of more efficient and effective study strategies. Here you can learn how to improve your note-taking, how to cram scientifically, and the best way to take both multiple-choice and essay exams.

"Assertive Training for Women" offers training in dealing with male piggery and other situations calling for an appropriately assertive behavior.

continued to page four

hits and guts

by giovanni gray



continued from page one

position." Desrosiers responded that this was an attempt to paint a picture that says 60 per cent is as low a proportion as would make sense for an institution whose primary function is to serve Quebec as an anglophone institution. His estimates had also called for a 10 per cent proportion of students from outside the province and another 10 per cent foreign students.

In another development, Daniel Boyer, the student representative on the McGill Planning Commission, qualified his earlier statement that he had seen the confidential document and that it was the Quebec government which imposes francophone quotas on McGill.

"That it is the Quebec government is just my educated guess," he explained. Vice Principal Yaffe had emphatically denied that the Quebec government plays any role at all.

Boyer explained that he had confused the Le Jour document with another document he had seen, a copy of which he delivered to the Daily.

This second document, numbered 74 PC 12.57 of December 2, 1974, is a submission to the planning commission from E.J. Stansbury of the University Admissions Committee. It states in part:

"As a result of the institution of the CEGEP system, French-speaking Quebecers can now enter McGill as easily as any other university in the Province, and we do not insist that graduates of French-speaking CEGEP take a test in English as a second language. Our French-speaking enrolment has been increasing over the past few years to the point where French-speaking students now make up 16.1 per cent of our U1 classes and 12.9 per cent of our overall undergraduate student body. The latter figure will increase by 15 per cent by 1975-76. The UAC feels that this trend, if it continues as it has in recent years, could have significant implications for McGill, and the University obviously has to come to grips with this problem, as difficult as it may be, sooner or later.

"To what extent is it politically advantageous to admit

French-speaking students in large numbers and what will the academic and social repercussions be on the University as a whole, especially in those units where French-speaking students tend to gravitate, such as Management and Law?...

"Is it realistic to expect the Province to continue to subsidize indefinitely the education of American students at McGill in these numbers, and should we not be studying a possible tightening of admission standards and a differential fee structure? In light of our future enrolment projections, especially with the expected drop in numbers graduating from English CEGEPs, this becomes a very tricky question."

continued from page 3

vioural response. Exercises to help participants on the road to developing these skills will point out the subtle differences between non-assertive, assertive and aggressive responses and the characteristics of appropriate assertiveness.

A mini-presentation in "Beginning Transactional Analysis" will focus on looking at one's own behavior and understanding others through the recognition of ego states, games, payoffs, trading stamps and warm fuzzies-cold pricklies. It's a neat method to improved awareness. Video-taped examples of different transactions and dramatized vignettes illustrative of common games people play will highlight the presentation.

The needs of mature students returning to school after interruptions for work or marriage will be dealt with in the "SNAG" workshop. It will be a place for these students to get together to discuss common concerns and make plans for addressing themselves to these needs.

Last but not least, the "Microlab in Human Awareness" will be a chance for

students to expand thresholds of awareness by experiencing a number of sensitivity training exercises. The goal will be to help you get "into your body" and become more aware of your feelings. Appropriate dress for the "Microlab" is jeans as it will definitely be an active fun experience.

The workshops are listed with times and places in Festival publicity. They are opportunities to expand educational experience, and build new areas of involvement, awareness and concern—the goal of this year's Festival.

D. Albright, Ed.D.
Assistant Director
McGill University
Counselling Service

McGill Teaching Assistants Association

GENERAL MEETING

Friday, October 24, 4 pm, Union Room 123-124

- The objective of the MTAA is to organize and represent all TAs, demonstrators, and other salaried students of McGill University in order to protect, maintain, and advance their interests.
- AGENDA:—salaries: specific issues and proposals
—organization: the question of union certification
- All elected delegates to the MTAA's Coordinating Committee, TAs, and other salaried students are urged to attend.
- Further information: Pierre Paquette, George Nakitsas or Yvan Oakley at 392-5239.

ASUS presents

as a service to students

LIVE THEATRE

CENTAUR THEATRES

PERFORMANCE DATES

Centaur I "Canadian Gothic & American Modern" Tues., Dec. 2
by Joanne Glass

Centaur II "One Crack Out" Fri., Oct. 31
by David French

REVIEW THEATRE

"Small Craft Warnings"

Thurs., Oct. 30

by Tennessee Williams

All tickets available at half of the normally reduced student prices at the Student Union office. Should be purchased at least a day before performance.

ASUS Entertainment

VOTE TODAY ASUS BY-ELECTIONS

Polls open 10 am—4 pm at:

Student Union

Leacock Bldg.

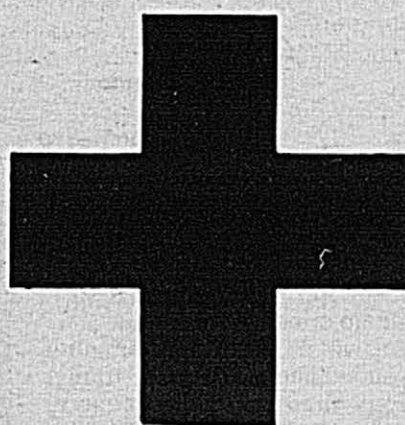
Burnside Hall

Redpath Library

Stewart Biology Bldg.

You must bring your student ID to vote

Seth Matarasso—acclaimed for U1 representative



WORKSHOP

GRADUATE SCHOOL INFORMATION WORKSHOP FOR GRADUATING STUDENTS

A single information session covering all the "how-to's" involved in considering and applying to graduate schools will be held for people planning on applying for graduate work.

DATE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 27th

TIME: 2:00—4:00 pm

PLACE: MCGILL COUNSELLING SERVICE

522 PINE AVE. WEST

392-5118

WORKSHOP



WOMEN'S UNION

WINE & CHEESE PARTY

Friday, October 24

3:30 PM

Union, Room 457

Comment

"Good inexpensive transport should be public's right"

by Malcolm Guy

A new sport appears destined to be added to the list of events at Montreal's 1976 Olympic extravaganza — turnstile jumping.

In the wake of the Montreal Urban Community Transportation Commission's (MUCTC) decision to raise its basic fare to 50 cents, crowds of people, mostly energetic young students, have been jumping over Metro turnstiles without paying.

The new sport has been frowned upon by the MUCTC security officials though, and several enthusiastic jumpers have had their athletic careers cut short when they were arrested.

Once again Montrealers are being forced to use their ingenuity and skill in the face of the skyrocketing cost of living. Although turnstile jumping is not likely to catch on, it demonstrates the lengths to which people are forced to go to survive in Drapeauville.

Good inexpensive public transport should be a right, not a privilege. The latest fare hike is another example of a firmly established trend in Montreal. For this is a city which can be characterized by grandiose billion dollar schemes — designed to attract investment and tourists and a city hall with a complete disregard for the lives and well-being of the majority of Montrealers.

In a typical instance of misguided priorities and opportune timing, MUCTC chairman Lawrence Hanigan announced the increased prices as the new multi-million dollar Mirabel airport was opening only a few days after the province had legislated an end to Montreal's most recent transit strike.

Hanigan succeeded in neatly arranging a perfect scapegoat for the increase — the transit workers — and at the same time was assured that the gazes of many Montrealers would be distracted by the ballyhoo underway at the opening of the "world's largest airport". An airport, incidentally, which occupies thousands of acres of prime farm land, has cost Canadians a minimum of \$600 million.

By now most of us living in Montreal are used to receiving the short end of the stick. One advantage of this latest fare increase is that it is becoming obvious to many people that they are indeed being royally ripped-off. Since transit fares hit many people at a gut level there has been considerable dissent and opposition, especially on the part of students. The Montreal Citizens Movement (MCM) and other groups who are organizing people to refuse to pay the new fares, or to pay with pennies, are bound to have an impact, however small, on the future plans of the MUC and the provincial and federal governments.

Yet the recent announcement by Hanigan was surely a desperate measure, for the people of Montreal have long been subject to less obvious forms of "legalized robbery". Rapidly increasing property taxes, the water tax, land speculation and demolition of low cost housing, glamour schemes such as Expo and the Olympics, low wages to city workers with poor working conditions... the list of examples could go on forever.

Hanigan and the people who run Montreal are beginning to realize that

the virtually unlimited expansion that this city has enjoyed in the last few years is coming to an end. The recent demise of New York City has started a chain of events which could close American money markets to money-hungry Montreal. With a debt of over \$273 million accounted for, Olympic costs soaring out of sight, and a record budget of \$287 million planned for 1976, it is easy to see how the boys in City Hall could get nervous. About 88 per cent of the new budget is given over to mounting transit and police bills. As for the police, well it's doubtful whether decreasing their budget would have any impact on the number of murders, rapes, robberies, etc. that occur in Montreal —

the crime rate would probably decrease and the millions of dollars spent on arming riot police and anti-subversive squads could be used in crime prevention — but that's another story.

The fact is that public transport is a liability. Service and profit are incompatible and profit virtually impossible. Consequently it is a total anathema to private investment and ownership; the business community has almost a total hands off attitude.

Some companies selling diesel fuel, buses, Metro trains at inflated prices and involved in construction make a lot of money from the transit system but that's the extent of the commitment. All the business community asks is that the transit system provide sufficient service to get people to work on time — how long it takes and how much it costs is of no particular concern to them.

Many of the larger industries, chased from the city to the suburbs by excessively high taxes rely on a workforce which has cars. In the inner city the many secondary industries such as retailing and clothes manufacturing rely primarily on immigrant labour to work in the low-paying jobs. Many of the other city jobs consist of office work involving many low paid women and the executives who drive to work each day from the suburbs. It is the low paid workers, students, and pensioners who use the Metro and it is they who must absorb the ever increasing inflationary costs of the system.

According to Hanigan, he wouldn't be surprised if the higher fares drive away riders, perhaps five million a year. Since 1950, although the population of Montreal has grown almost 50 per cent, the number of users of public transit has dropped from 370 million to 282 million in 1975, a loss of 24 per cent.

Many of the former transit users, that is those that can afford it, have joined the ranks of car owners and engage in that strange custom of driving to and from work every day in a car — almost always alone. Every day through the most polluted air in Canada, a million cars crowd into the downtown area. They travel on hundreds of miles of expressways and roadways past service stations pumping out millions of gallons to park on clogged streets or the huge expensive parking lots which have sprung up on virtually every patch of vacant land. Whereas public transit is a liability the auto industry is a big profitable business. This year the car

industry employs more than one quarter of North America's manpower and energy resources as well as incredible numbers of peoples and resources around the world.

If anything good could be said about the recent transit fare hike, it would probably be someone from EXXON or General Motors who would say it.

Hanigan recently charged that the federal Liberals had reneged on their campaign promises to help subsidize mass transit in major cities. This is a perfectly logical decision on the government's part when you consider that the money spent on public transport is going to be lost. For a government which bows before the needs of big business and grants millions to high risk but potentially profitable schemes such as Mirabel, Syncrude, James Bay and so on the decision is a natural one. The maxim is — Don't do it unless you absolutely have to.

Because of the distorted priorities, the MUCTC's labour relations record is amongst the worst anywhere. There have been 5 strikes in the last 20 months, the garage workers walking out 3 times — twice illegally — and the security guards and bus and Metro operators once each. And it was not only money matters that prompted the walkouts, safety conditions in the garages and the Metro have been a constant source of contention.

Inflation, currently at about 11 per cent, has hit the transit workers as hard as anyone. But despite the fact that there are 16 per cent more employees than in 1969 the total spent on salaries by the MUCTC from the total transit budget has remained the same, at about 72 per cent. Hanigan has attempted to justify the low salaries and the low salary offers by comparing them to the average salaries in industrial manufacturing — forgetting one important fact, that the majority of the workers in the manufacturing sector are not unionized.

The transit workers live in the same city and pay the same prices and taxes as the rest of us. They have attempted in the past to demand decent wages and better working conditions and have only got what they have through their unions. The transit workers realize as well as anyone that striking in the public sector holds the public to ransom. But they, like the hospital workers, nurses and postal workers know that there is no other way to get the wages and working conditions they need to live comfortably.

It is important to question why the government creates a situation that leaves no alternatives for the workers but a strike, and then through the media which shifts the blame onto the same workers. Is the government working in the public interest, or is it simply following the same rules as in industry, where the maxim seems to be to give the workers only as much as necessary, and not a penny more.

It must be remembered that a bus driver's family can't take the bus during a transit strike, the mailman's mail does not get delivered during a postal strike and a striking worker and his family must live out of a meagre strike fund

during a strike. Workers don't strike for fun, they do it out of necessity.

When the Bourassa Liberals legislated an end to the last transit workers' strike, it was purportedly to protect the public interest. But ulterior motives were at work. About 175,000 civil servants were awaiting new contracts and there was wind of a proposed common front strike of public service employees to take place this fall. The last time the Common Front struck was in 1972 when Quebec's three largest unions led a strike of 210,000 government workers and virtually shut down the province until they were forced back to work by legislation. The Bourassa government's reaction to the latest transit strike was obviously a warning to Quebec workers that the government was willing to take a hard line in its future confrontations with labour.

In a city where powerful forces are at work, it is important that people unite to fight for a better life. This includes paying for buses with pennies and refusing to pay the new fares. But transit drivers and workers have received much of the blame for the city's transit miseries.

Demonstrations are to no avail if people do not focus their activities and place the blame on the proper segment of our society. Also it is important that the students, workers, pensioners and all others affected by the fare raise see their struggles as part of a fight against the many other injustices that exist in our society, and not as an end in itself.

Groups such as the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) are an example. ANEQ is attempting to organize students against the fare increases and has arranged a meeting for today which clashes with a demonstration organized by CEGEP students, the transport workers' union, the MCM and the Parti Québécois (PQ). Pushing student interests to the detriment of many other Montrealers, such as pensioners and the unemployed, who are naturally affected much more by the fare raise, ANEQ has succeeded only in dividing the available forces.

As long as groups like ANEQ push self-interest any concerted effort against the fare hikes and other whims of city hall will not be possible and will fail.

But the majority of Montrealers will soon realize that ANEQ isn't the only group that is misguided and harmful.

The MCM is another group that has misled many Montrealers with its short-sighted insistence on attacking problems as they arrive, and its failure to attack the major political problems in our city. The people are going to wait a long while before the MCM can achieve anything at Drapeau's headquarters in city hall. By then it may be too late.

People in this city will hopefully see that they will succeed in the long run only by relying on themselves and uniting to put the struggle against increased transit fares in the context of what is happening in society at large and as part of a long term fight.

La fin ou presque...

Vietnam's victory

In April of this year, the Vietnamese people dealt the world's foremost military machine its first defeat ever. Their ability to do so stemmed from an unbending belief that no foreign power or its local agents could permanently occupy their country. This belief, in turn, owes its legacy in large part to a previous Vietnamese achievement—the defeat of the French colonial army at Dien-Bien-Phu in 1954.

The French fortress at Dien Bien Phu, located in the mountains of northwest Viet Nam, near the Laotian border, was not, ironically, of particular strategic importance, in strict military terms (except as a step to Laos), according to both General Giap, commander of the Viet Minh, and General Salan, commander of the French colonial forces.



He's minister of Viet minh, Giap

The Vietnamese victory gained its historic significance for two much greater reasons. First, the battle was the first defeat within a network of French bases which had been designed to permanently undermine the Vietnamese capacity to resist. Second, the victory occurred during the Geneva conference on Indochina, thereby eroding French capacity to dictate the terms of agreement.

From a broader historical point of view, Dien Bien Phu was also the first victory of an Asian power against a European aggressor since the battle of Tsushima Straits when Japan defeated an ailing Russian Empire in 1905. In fact, to

understand the full impact of Dien Bien Phu one has to go back even farther.

The French had occupied Indochina since the middle of the 19th century after they seized the harbour of Saigon and overran the hinterland. It wasn't until August 30, 1940, that they were to lose Indochina to Japan when the Vichy government ordered the local French governor to place the colony at Japan's disposal. In March of 1945 the Japanese arrested, disarmed and interned the French forces and belatedly turned to appease the Vietnamese nationalists. In August came Hiroshima. That month, in a brilliant military manoeuvre, the forces of Ho Chi Minh, the nationalist leader, entered Saigon. A "Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam" was formed in Hanoi with Ho at its head. It was this government that negotiated with the Japanese before the arrival of the Allied forces and welcomed them in the name of the government of Viet Nam as they arrived.

The Potsdam agreement made war inevitable for it agreed that France still "owned" Vietnam. The Chinese government was to occupy Viet Nam north of the 16th parallel and the British were to perform the same functions in the South. The British commander in Saigon rearmed the interned French troops, declared martial law and ordered Vietnamese forces to evacuate Saigon. Soon France moved in 50,000 troops in the South, and the Chinese were preparing to be relieved in the North. Ho Chi Minh's government sought to negotiate with France. On March 6, 1946, an agreement was signed in Hanoi, which recognized the Republic of Viet Nam. Cambodia and Laos were established as French protectorates and the French were to send no more than 15,000 troops to the North.

The 15,000 limit was soon violated. But it was the "Haiphong incident" that actually set off the first Indochina war. The French were determined to give the Viet Minh a "hard lesson" when skirmishing erupted between French and Viet Minh forces around the harbour town of Haiphong. When the Viet Minh refused to evacuate a

certain area of the city, French ground troops moved in. The population then evacuated the town. At the sight of the mob, a French cruiser opened fire. Six thousand Vietnamese civilians were killed during this incident. The first Indochina war had begun.

Between 1947 and early 1953, the French held the upper hand in the military struggle in Viet Nam. By April of 1953, the French had forced the Viet Minh out of the strategic Mekong Delta area after the defeat of Giap in the "conventional" battle of Hoa Binh. Giap had made a mistake but he had

not lost the war. Limited to peripheral areas, he quickly gained the upper hand and refined his unique strategy of using various military techniques simultaneously. The change in tactics bore fruit very quickly. Only six months after his disastrous defeat at Hoa Binh, Giap controlled so much of the countryside that the

French commander, General de Lattre was relieved by Paris. France henceforth stepped up its military operations to turn the tide. Although General de Lattre himself had been removed, his partial successes created the pattern which was to lead to the establishment of fortified belts and fortresses, which in short, opened the road to Dien Bien Phu.

General Salan, de Lattre's successor, tried to defeat Viet Minh forces by installing an armed base at Na San in the heart of Viet Minh logistical lines. Giap attacked Na San, but after losing 1,500 men, he decided to withdraw. This victory persuaded the French command to build more fortresses outside areas of their direct control, thinking they could be supplied by air.

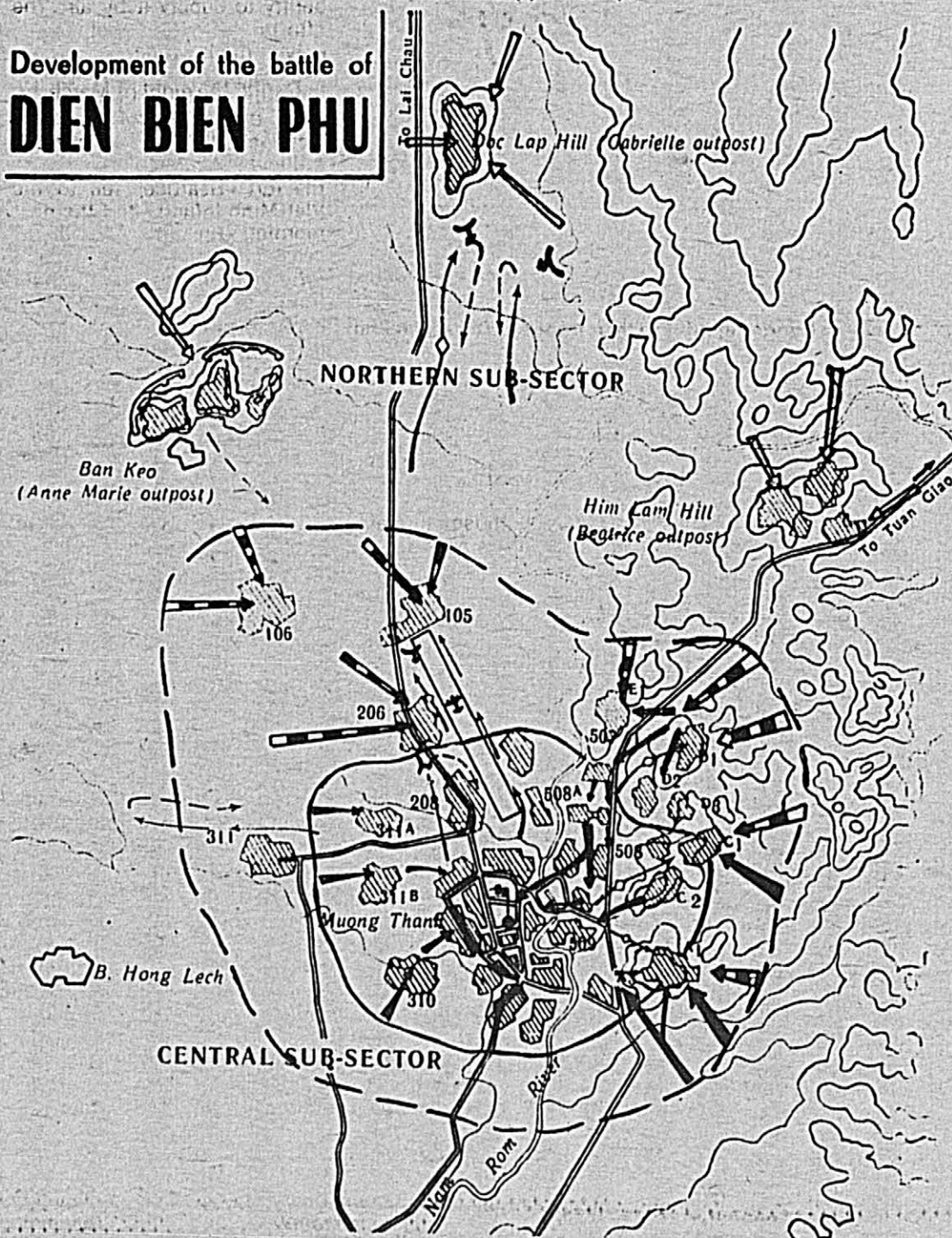
While Na San was under siege, the Viet Minh had occupied the valley of Dien Bien Phu, where ten years before, the Japanese had installed an airfield and a small support camp.

In the fall of 1953, a battalion of French parachutists occupied the valley and began to work on the site. Early in December, the base was ready for operational use and the Paris government announced that in April of 1954, a great power conference was to take place to negotiate a ceasefire in Indochina.

The Paris government, like the Americans after them, saw Viet Nam as a war of example, a demonstration of French power against a war of liberation. The opening of the base at Dien Bien Phu led them to think that they could finally negotiate a ceasefire, and dictate its terms from a position of power. They believed that the outcome of the conference was to be largely determined by the outcome in the field.

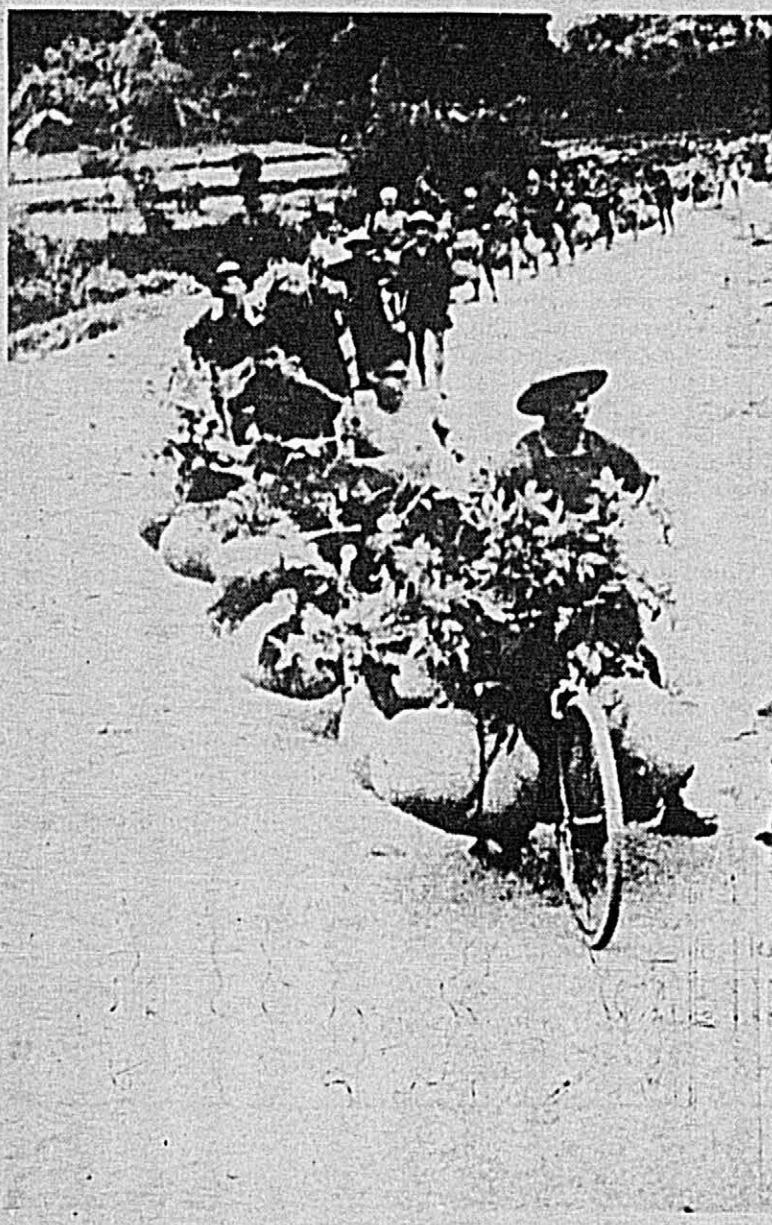
In January of 1954, the French found out that four Viet Minh divisions were moving towards the fortress. The most historic battle of the Indochina war was to take place.

Development of the battle of DIEN BIEN PHU



But it was the "Haiphong incident" that actually set off the first Indochina war. The French were determined to give the Viet Minh a hard lesson..."

at Dien Bien Phu



A Viet Minh column brings supplies to their troops at Dien Bien Phu

Throughout the countryside of northern Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh and his government manoeuvred divisions, legislated and collected taxes even from the ranks of the French compradore government in Saigon. When Ho Chi Minh was questioned on Dien Bien Phu, he would remove his hat made of cork and invert it saying: "These are the mountains." As his fingers move on the sides of the hat, "And we too are here". As his fingers plunge to the bottom of the hat: "The French are at the bottom. They cannot get out."

Months before, 75,000 Vietnamese were pushing French bicycles laden with up to 350

kilogrammes of military equipment towards the mountains surrounding the valley of Dien

Bien Phu. In those tunnels through the jungles even brand new Molotova trucks fresh off the assembly lines of Novosibirsk, carried heavy guns for the siege. But from the air, French reconnaissance aircraft only photographed the inscrutable jungle.

As early as January 1954, Castrie, commander of the fortress, was expecting the offensive. Then Giap suddenly ordered the 308th Viet-minh division to march on Laos. During this diversion which

stunned the French High Command, Giap strengthened the logistical infrastructure around the valley of Dien Bien Phu, knowing it was a key to success.

In a very short time Chinese bulldozers opened 100 kilometres of roads in the mountains where trails had barely existed before. A policy of 24 hour saturation bombing was resumed by the French Air Force, but repair crews, working under terrible conditions, immediately fixed all the serious damages.

A then united socialist world made the Viet-Minh victory their priority. In that period of the first months of 1954, military equipment transport from eastern Europe took priority on the Trans-Siberian railroad. The Chinese transported as much equipment as possible from Korea to the Vietnamese border. The French reasoned that the fortress could hold out due to their ability to supply it by air. The efforts of the Vietnamese proved them wrong.

During the night of March 13, 1954, the periphery of the valley was shelled by Viet-Minh artillery. Almost immediately the fort "Beatrice" fell to the Viet-Minh infantry and the next morning the fort "Gabrielle" ceased to resist. In the space of forty-eight hours the northern front of the fortress was exposed and the airstrip, exposed to shelling, became useless.

A few weeks later, except for a few forts around the command post, the entire valley was held by the Viet-Minh. The French command attempted to crush the offensive by air-raiding and heavy bombing with borrowed American planes. This was the first instance of American involvement in Indochina.

A few unsuccessful counter attacks were attempted by the French, but morale eroded.

On the morning of May 6 the French headquarters informed the fortress that the final attack was to take place that night. The Geneva conference on Indochina was then in session, and the terms of the cease fire would be greatly influenced by the outcome of the battle at Dien Bien Phu.

The night of the 6th to the 7th was thus crucial to both sides. Inside the defence perimeter Commander Castrie could muster very little force to oppose Giap's four infantry divisions and full complement of artillery. Castrie considered a break-out that night, but the request was turned down by the high command.

When Ho Chi Minh was questioned on Dien Bien Phu, he would remove his hat made of cork and invert it saying: "These are the mountains." As his fingers move on the sides of the hat, "and we too are here." As his fingers plunge to the bottom of the hat: "The French are at the bottom. They cannot get out."

On May 7, 1954, the command post ceased to resist and the Vietnamese people had won a total victory. Nearly 10,000 French service personnel, of all nationalities were found within the perimeter.

With an old-fashioned protocol that was never displayed to them by the French, the Viet Minh allowed French helicopters to pick up 900 heavily wounded soldiers. Amongst the prisoners taken by the Viet Minh at Dien Bien Phu were war criminals of various nationalities wanted for trials in Eastern European countries, who had enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. These individuals were sent to meet their fate in Eastern Europe. The troopships which took the remains of the French colonial army away set sail for another colony, Algeria, where war had broken out almost as the echoes of Indochina were dying away.

The Geneva conference, pre-

dictably influenced by the results of the battle, awarded to the Viet Minh the present day North Viet Nam while granting independence to Laos and Cambodia.

The political arrangements of the conference clearly stated that general elections should be held in Viet Nam to ensure the reunification of the country. These elections never took place, for the American sponsored leader of South Viet Nam claimed since neither he nor his American allies had ever signed, that the Geneva accords were not binding on him.

After this, the Viet Minh took to the field again as they had in 1946.

Like the French before them, the Americans lacked the one ingredient which is the *sine qua non* of a war of national liberation. They were unable to persuade the peasant population that their own interests and those of American imperialism were one.



Parisians demonstrate in support of Ho-Chi-Minh and peace in Vietnam

In January of 1954, the French found out that four Viet Minh divisions were moving towards the fortress. The most historic battle of the Indochina war was to take place.

Book Review

Contracting to do harm

L'inviolabilité de la personne humaine by the Honourable Mr. Justice Albert Mayrand, Wilson & Lafleur Limitee, 1975.

In 1973 Mr. Justice Mayrand, now a judge of the Quebec Court of Appeal, delivered the first of a series of annual lectures commemorating Arnold Wainwright Q.C., lawyer, professor, and benefactor of the McGill Faculty of Law. An extended version of this lecture has just been published by Wilson & Lafleur.

This work is addressed primarily to lawyers and law students, but it should be of interest to all those concerned with the legal protection of our physical inviolability.

The starting point is a quotation from article 19 of the Civil Code which reads: "The human person is inviolable. No one may cause harm to the person of another without his consent or without being authorized by law to do so." The scope of the work is to analyse in detail the various components of this statutory provision: the kind of contract which would allow 'harm' to be caused (note that in law any medical contract would be

included in the general category of 'harmful' contracts requiring consent or very particular situations of necessity), the extent of harm permitted (one may not donate one's heart while still alive), and the legal exceptions to the rule.

The book is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the inviolability of a human being while alive, and the second with the rights relating to the body of a deceased person. Such rights include the capacity to will one's corpse to a University, to donate parts of one's body immediately upon death with the restrictions and precautions legally prescribed. The problem of autopsy and conflicting religious belief is also mentioned in this part.

But the bulk of the book deals with the live person. The variety of subjects which Mr. Justice Mayrand discusses under this general heading makes this work continuously interesting. Abortion, for instance, is treated from a criminal point of view as well as in relation to the civil rights of the foetus, e.g. its right to inherit under certain circumstances, and then as a moral and social issue. A little

later, under the heading of provocation, the subject of duelling is brought up as the source of some truly amusing anecdotes regarding lawyers, judges and other highly placed members of the Montreal community in the 19th century. We learn here that Mr. Michael O'Sullivan, a Catholic lawyer and member of the Legislature, was engaged in a duel with Dr. Caldwell after having scorned the latter's attempt at raising funds for the construction of a Protestant hospital (The Montreal General). He died a few months later because of the injuries suffered, having become Chief Justice of the Province in the interim.

Mr. Justice Mayrand also speculates about the effect of voluntary alienation of a kidney or other organ on the contract of life insurance of the donor. The insured is not allowed to increase the normal risk to his life without informing the insurance company which would probably raise the amount of the premium. The author suggests that the recipient or the State itself should indemnify the donor of this economic loss.

This leads us to the only real criticism of this very impressive work. One might wish to see more suggestions, more proposed solutions to the problematic areas raised by the author. Although Mr. Justice Mayrand expresses displeasure with unclear situations—such as the relation doctor-minor-parent on a medical contract, he omits at times to offer practical solutions, or on the other hand, to look beyond strict legality and see how a situation such as this is treated in practice. He does not mention, for example, that a girl under 18 but over 14 as provided in a Provincial statute cannot in fact obtain a therapeutic abortion in Quebec unless she has parental consent although the statute expressly relieves her of that obligation. This is an actual situation directly contradictory to the legal rule and it certainly deserves the attention of those interested in medical responsibility.

One can easily condone this kind of omission, however, on account of the vastness of the subject and the presence of thorough and comprehensive legal research. This eminently readable book discusses so

many different problems, from abortion to euthanasia to law of evidence in respect to blood tests in paternity suits, to breathalyser tests, that it is impossible to give here a general overview of its contents. It can be extremely valuable for quick reference because of its excellent analytical and alphabetical tables of contents, as well as a work well worth reading from cover to cover if one is interested in the legal background to many aspects of physical integrity.

This review was submitted by Pepita Capriolo, a graduate of the McGill Law Faculty.

Football As A Masculinity Ritual

by Paul Hoch

Not only does football separate the boys from the girls, but it separates the men from the boys. As such it has become this society's No. 1 masculinity ritual, in some ways a throw-back to the puberty rituals of primitive tribes. The successful football gladiator who makes it to the varsity or pros has become society's foremost male sex idol, the he-man equivalent of Miss America and the female bathing beauties. The competition for football masculinity starts early.

By the early teens almost every boy is in it, and yet by the late high school years more than 90% of the competition have dropped out defeated. Only the cream of the crop is allowed to survive. Given the pick of the society's opportunities for cosmetic sexual fulfillment ("Ya gotta be a football hero...ta getta long witta bee-u-tee-ful gal..."), the football he-men are admired as America's supermasculine elite... as long as their strength lasts. And yet even the foremost hero reaches a point where he

can no longer perform up to scratch, and today's hero becomes tomorrow's has-been. At retirement, even the top pro athlete often feels "castrated" when he can no longer "get it up."

Even more seriously, this emphasis on producing a varsity elite, not only throws the overwhelming men out of the competition, but brands them as "losers," something less manly than the heroes out on the field. All those who don't make it to the varsity are in a sense "unmanned." This narrow definition of masculinity in terms of football prowess thus condemns the overwhelming majority of North American men to a lower order of being, even in terms of their own self-definition. The question then arises: why do they put up with it?

In fact they, not only put up with it, but apparently eat it up.

After all, the stands at any football stadium are filled to bursting with all those male "losers" who didn't make it themselves, but who delight in the consolation of lapping up

the fantasy masculinity displayed by their heroes out on the field. Even when they are not at the big game ritual itself, American men think about their football heroes, read about them, talk about them, watch TV specials on them, fight about them, perhaps for as much as forty hours a week (it is almost a fulltime job).

In short they seem to be almost in love with them. Dalhousie University psychology professor Edgar Friedenburg takes this apparent love quite literally—he claims the whole ritual of the football hero is society's officially sanctioned outlet for repressed homosexuality.

Others would claim that it is not so much love that the average male football fan feels as a sense of vicarious identification with his hero. The latter symbolically carries the ball for the fan in terms of all the bottled up aggression, muscular heroism, repressed physicality and the rugged individualism that our pencil-pusher, organization-men or factory-worker fans are not allowed to

express in their own lives.

Football thus becomes a supermasculine fantasy for all that is missing in the fan's own life. As one columnist put it, "football players represent the deep-seated desire of every red-blooded American male to be a Superman (with their shoulder pads the players even look like Superman), all-powerful and immortal, the average fan's ultimate trip, the fulfillment of the American dream."

Nevertheless, one might seriously wonder about the validity of an American dream of masculinity that can only be fulfilled in fantasy. Why are men who would hardly accept fantasy food or drink apparently so content with a fantasy masculinity? Possibly, in part, because they see no clear alternative. Stuck in boring, bureaucratized, fragmented, hack-work type jobs, they see the fantasy masculinity of the football player as an escape to a land where "men can be men."

Although the whole thing is more than a little unreal—based as it is on the masculinity

of a game—the existence of all-powerful football demigods who get the pick of the bee-u-tee-ful gals is very important to the average fan. Not only does it provide a fantastic escape from the dreariness of his own world, but its existence provides the carrot to keep him going and competing in his own work. Fantasies of football players or Hollywood stars or princes seem to say that maybe, just maybe, if he keeps plugging—or gets a break—he can possibly make it himself, right to the summit of his fantasies. Thus, as long as they can be encouraged to live vicariously within the realm of their fantasies, it is ironically the very victims of social inequality who insist most vociferously that inequality be maintained, and who live their lives at second hand through their heroes.

Until socialists can present the fan with a convincing alternative to translate his dream of an active, creative existence into reality, he will unfortunately fight to the death to defend his fantasy.

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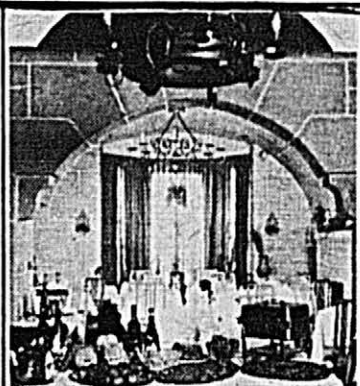
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Shake with cracked ice

Moisten rim of champagne glass with lemon

rind, then dip moistened rim

in salt.

Sip cocktail

over salted

edge.

MEN'S INTRAMURAL FALL PROGRAM

ICE HOCKEY:

FACULTY LEAGUE—Students wishing to play Faculty Hockey should contact their Intramural Representative. His name and phone number can be obtained by phoning the Intramural office—392-4730.

OPEN LEAGUE—Any group of MCGILL students may join together and enter a team. Entries are limited and will be accepted on a first come, first served basis.

Teams play approximately once per week.

League I: An eight team league playing from 12:45 pm to 2:00 pm Tuesdays through Fridays.

LEAGUE II: An eight team league playing from 4:45 pm to 6:00 pm Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

LEAGUE III: An eight team league playing from 4:15 pm to 7:15 pm Saturdays.

ENTRIES CLOSE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1975. ALL ENTRIES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A \$10.00 DEPOSIT WHICH WILL BE REFUNDED PROVIDED NO DEFAULTS OCCUR.

BASKETBALL:

This is a Faculty League sport. All games are played on Monday evenings. Entries close Wednesday, October 29, 1975. All entries must be accompanied by a \$10.00 refundable deposit.

VOLLEYBALL:

This is a Faculty League sport. All games will be played on Tuesday evenings. Entries close Friday, October 31, 1975. All entries must be accompanied by a \$10.00 refundable deposit.

SQUASH:

There will be a singles squash tournament for McGill students commencing November 3, 1975. Playing times are arranged at your leisure. **REGISTRATION CLOSING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1975.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON ANY OF THE ABOVE SPORTS, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT THE INTRAMURAL OFFICE—392-4730.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES 1975-76

RECREATIONAL SKATING:

There will be supervised recreational skating in the arena at the following times:

Monday	9:40 pm—11:00 pm
Friday	3:30 pm—5:00 pm
Saturday	8:30 pm—10:30 pm

SHINNY HOCKEY:

There will be supervised shinny hockey (skates & sticks) at the following times:

Tuesday	11:15 am—12:45 pm
Friday	2:00 pm—3:15 pm

RECREATIONAL BADMINTON:

The Currie gym will be available for recreational badminton on Friday nights from 7:30 pm to 10:00 pm.

WEIGHT ROOM:

A supervisor will be on duty in the weight room from 4:30 pm to 6:30 pm daily.

SUNDAY GYMNASIUM OPENINGS:

The Currie gymnasium complex including gyms, pool and squash courts will be open for unorganized recreational activities on Sundays from 12:00 to 5:00 pm. The dates for the Sunday openings are October 19 to November 30 inclusive and January 18 to March 21 inclusive.

SUPERVISORS:

There is still a need for paid supervisors for the above activities. If interested please contact the intramural office, 392-4730.

today

English Dept. Films—Erratum:
The Magician has been scheduled to replace The Seventh Seal on Oct. 24. Oct. 28 Caribria will be shown. It is not Fellini's Nights of Cabiria—it's the first dramatic feature film made (1913).

Blood Drive:

Your blood is needed to save lives. Only two more days to meet the quota of 2500 pints. Please donate blood today from 10 am.—6 pm. on the third floor of the Union.

MCF Pot-Luck Supper:

Join the McGill Christian Fellowship at 7 pm on the first floor of the Union, for a Pot-Luck Supper. Adm. 75 cents (Good luck!)

Debating Union:

The office, B42, will be open today from 1:30 to 4:30 for all those interested in the Speakers Program. Bring yourselves and your ideas; or bring yourselves and we'll work together on ideas. Come anytime 1:30-4:30. More info: Jon Carlson 844-5646.

Science Hockey:

Faculty tryouts for Intramural hockey tonight at 8:30 at the arena. Also next Thurs At 8:30. For info call Bobby 733-7076.

Shotokan Karate Club:

Need exercise? The Shotokan Karate Club provides exercise and self defense. Classes for beginners and advanced belts will be held. Black belt instruction will be given. Open to all McGill students. Sign up at the office in the Union (1st floor). For more info Murray 681-7565 or Greg 687-1922.

All McGill women welcome:

Open meeting to discuss the basic issues which gave rise to the Women's Union. Come and talk about feminist ideas, and

programs and services needed at McGill. 2 pm room 457-458 of the Union.

E.L.A.:

Meeting of English Honours Students in E.L.A. office, Arts-B20 at 4 pm to discuss Honours Programme. All students urged to attend. For further info 392-4483.

Symposium on the Holocaust:

The Jewish Experience in W.W. II Today: 12 Noon Film: "Border Street" by Alexander Ford (Prize Winner. Venice Film Festival, 1948) an authentic recreation of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. 2:00 pm Group Discussion: "Feelings and responses to encountering the Holocaust". 4:00 pm Seminar: Father S. Valliquette: "A Christian View of the Holocaust". 8:00 pm Lecture. Professor Irving Greenberg: "Religious and Ethical Implications of the Holocaust"—followed by discussion groups at 945 pm. At Redpath Hall. For info: call McGill Hillel 845 9171.

Women's Union:

Car Mechanics Course today at 6. Learn to do a tuneup. Come to garage of the Union-space number 4. For more info call 392-8920.

McGill Dive Club:

Interested in S.C.U.B.A. or skin diving? A new club is being formed which will offer both diving and instruction, but we need immediate support. Please come to the Intermurals Office in the Currie Gym and add your name to the list there if you are interested. We need as many names as possible. For further information please contact either Gordon Kaylor at 336-6506 or Alasdair Burton at 285-9082 (rm. 417) or leave a message.

Faculty of Music Concert:

Strathcona Music Bldg. 1 pm — Room C310, free admission. Arlene Carson, piano, Tom Mirhady, cello, Alan Fraser, piano. Works by: Brahms, Debussy, Prokofiev, Chopin, Beethoven, Reger.

McGill Association of Women in Law:

Presents Women, Class & Law, an informal symposium on issues which extend beyond the traditional concepts of the relationship between law and society. Community participation is essential to stimulate a valuable exchange/sharing of ideas. 7:00 pm Common Room, Chancellor Day Hall, 3644 Peel (corner McGregor).

E.U.S. Lunchtime Films:

12-1 Rm. 204 McConnell Eng. Bldg. Today: Buck Rogers number 5 & Adventures of Long John Silver.

McGill Players:

Present The Missing Link or Three Lost Years?, a one-act comedy by Allison Rowley, today through Friday at 1:10 pm Players' Theater, third floor Union. FREE ADMISSION.

Speakers Bureau:

Continuous meeting and discussion today from 1:30 to 4:00 in Union B42 regarding the Debating Union Speakers Program. B42 regarding the Debating Union Speakers Program. Come in anytime. Now that we have our feet on the ground, the door is open for your whole-hearted participation. Needed right now: runners and ticket-takers for the Ralph Nader evening Nov. 6.

Library Workshops:

Today's topic is Periodicals. Meet at the Redpath Undergraduate Library Info-Reference Desk 3 pm.

Demonstration against 50-cent busfare:

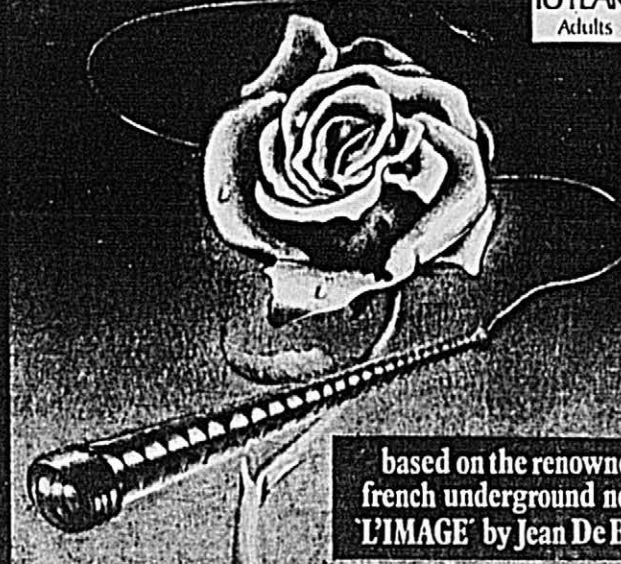
Students from CEGEPs and universities across Montreal will demonstrate tonight at 7:00 in Parc Lafontaine against transit hike. All McGill students urged to attend! Commuters' Action Committee Against Fare Increase. At McGill: 849-9967, 845-0953



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EASTMANCOLOR WIDESCREEN

Jews & Christians

A discussion group on the theological roots of anti-semitism

Information Meetings:
Thursday, Oct. 23, 1 o'clock

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT
AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY
3625 Aylmer St.

For Information Phone 392-4947

McGill
Film
Society
presents!

Friday

**Seduction
of Mimi**

7:00 & 9:30 L-132

Saturday

**The
Conversation**

7:00 & 9:30

L-132

75c

Union 464

info. 392-8934



ROGER J.E. BROWN

Royal Canadian Geographical Society

IN CO-OPERATION WITH MCGILL UNIVERSITY

presents an illustrated public address by Dr. Roger J.E. Brown on

PERMAFROST

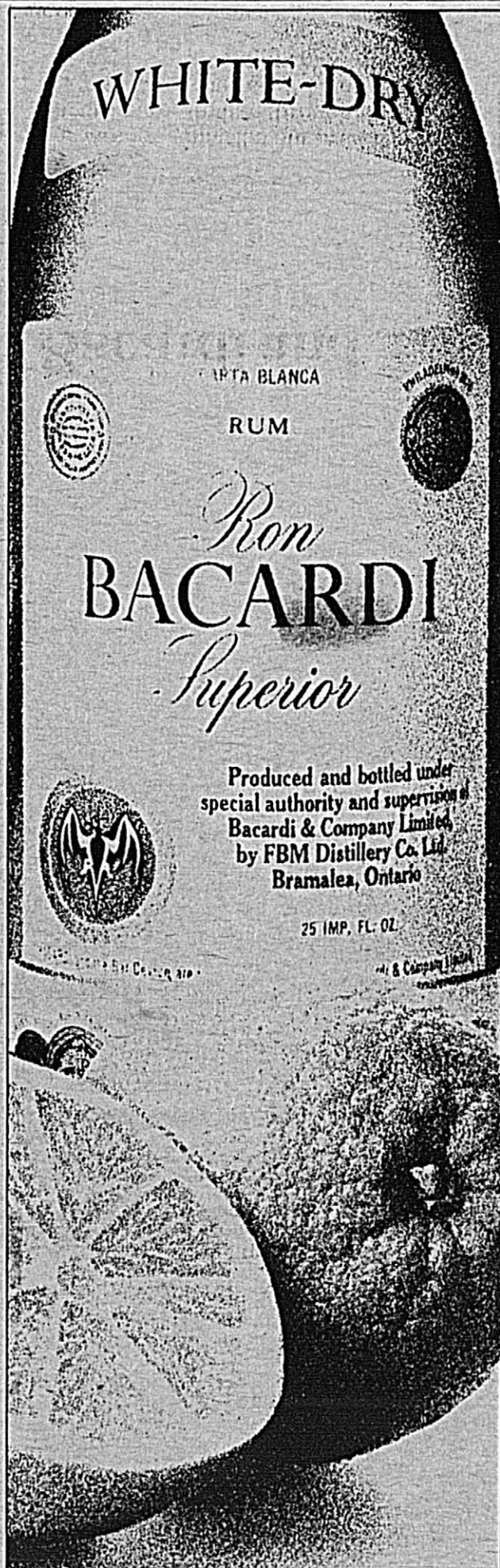
The distribution of permafrost and related environmental factors in Canada, and comparisons with the Soviet Union, will be explained and illustrated.

FREE ADMISSION - PUBLIC INVITED

8 p.m., Monday, October 27

Auditorium, Frank Dawson Adams Bldg., McGill U.
(main campus, near Burnside Hall and Sherbrooke St. gate)


An international authority on permafrost, Dr. Brown for many years has been a research officer of the National Research Council, Ottawa. Working in the geotechnical section of the Division of Building Research, he has made intensive studies of the distribution of permafrost and its relation to the environment of northern Canada.

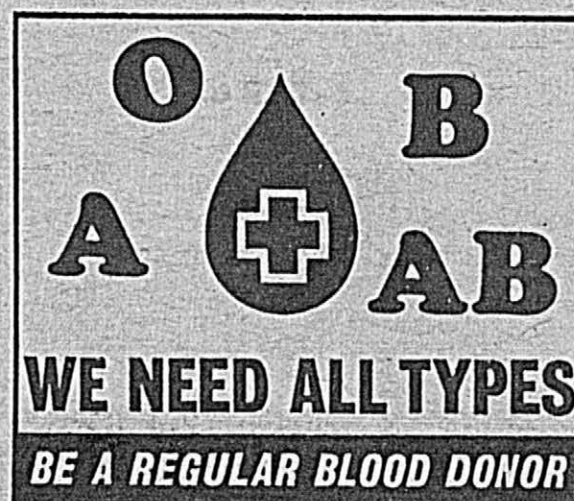


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